The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WHITNEY'S

ELECTRIC RIBBONS.

Dr. Buchanan's Confidential Affirmation that the Subject of Conversation by Deposit Ministers.

Mr. Hoke's Speechlessly Under Subjection New Jersey Statesmen Visit Gov. Cleveland.

Bonny Declines After the Spoils—A Voice from the Back-Bottom of the Barrios.

DR. BUCHANAN.

DR. BLAINE

DR. HOKE

DR. CLEVELAND

DR. BONNY

DR. BARRIOS

FIERY DEVASTATION.

The Wankesha Woolen Mills Destroyed, Involving a Loss of $75,000.

Three Business Blocks and a Hotel Wiped Out at Hillsdale, Ind.

Destruction of a Large Quantity of Whisky—New York Firemen Injured—Fire Elsewhere.

Burning of the Wankesha Woolen Mills.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Wankesha Woolen Mill, one of the largest in the State, burned tonight at 7 o'clock. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The insurance on building and machinery amounts $50,000.

The fire originated in the engine-room, in less than half an hour after the engineer had left his post.

Seventy-five operatives are thrown out of work. The payroll of the establishment was $1,200 per month.

Wankesha now has two dry-goods, one grocery and one boot and shoe store. The burned mill was the largest of the manufacturing establishments in the city. Eighty hands will be employed in the Factories, scattered through the city. The mill was built with that purpose in view.

It is said that it was the County Clerk who set the conflagration.

"I don't see how it could have taken fire any other way," said one man. "I don't think anyone was near the place."

Telegrams were freely exchanged and the excitement prevailed.

A desperate attempt to incendiarize the [illegible] was made last night.

The present amounts to the fact, Henry Koch Sheldon of the Sheldon-Mack Hotel and Wankesha Club of Hoosiers was arraigned until Wednesday, on Mr. Sheldon's bail in malpractice [illegible] case pending.

STILL DOWN.

The National Advancement Cause a Slump on 'Change.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The [illegible] correspondent of Portland sends the following interview with Van Zant, the Chicago speculator of gentleman:

"I don't think we have anything to expect from a Democratic administration in our line," said Mr. Zant. "The recent election shows that the question of protection has attracted more prominence than political parties ever take it into consideration. The Democratic party is composed of two elements, one favoring and the other opposing protection. The former element will vote with the Republican party on this question, and the latter will vote with the Democratic party. The Democratic party will obtain a new lease of life and we should have a long period of the present prosperity. Its defeat is very much to be regretted, but if the Democratic party is to hold here hold to the plan upon which it obtained a majority last year it must keep quiet.

"I have been the search Democrats ever that if the administration pursued a conservative course it would be to their best interest to keep in power. I have many close friends of the Democratic party, but I cannot help thinking that if they had succeeded in electing their candidate they would have made a great mistake. They would have had to go before the country with a platform of principles which would have been unsatisfactory to the people

THE RAILROADS.

[illegible City and St. Louis Passenger Rates Tracked Backward.

[illegible Rock, Lassiter, and Other Changes in the East-Bound Freight Affairs.

[illegible Passenger Rates from the East Pro-claimed Stationary—The Wheat Conclusions.

[illegible City Passenger Rates Are Given Down to $3 by Both Hawthorne and St. Louis Roads to $5.

The Omaha City passenger-rate war has now [illegible] a point where further concessions are impossible. The cuts both ways have at last [illegible] and besides some of the [illegible] have begun to give an advantage to rivals [illegible] the cuts from Chicago to Omaha [illegible] to $5 the rebound ought to be able to [illegible] to the cuts from Kansas City to the [illegible] Omaha, if the fight ought at least for [illegible] to stop there. But to-day [illegible] the two companies which yesterday [illegible] $5 each made, and at [illegible] $3 each from Chicago to Omaha. The Burlington is chased [illegible] the Omaha line. The Burlington [illegible] other roads for this low [illegible] they have met the Burlington and have [illegible] to Kansas City at that rate, [illegible] the other roads to meet the [illegible].

It is fairly probable that the cracks will [illegible] to stop at the Missouri and that [illegible] at that point will be larger than [illegible] $5 and be able to stand for one [illegible] of time. It was stated yesterday [illegible] Managers of the various Omaha [illegible] were about to hold a meeting [illegible] something would be done to bring [illegible] to an end. Unless it is [illegible] to make a new agreement, there [illegible] no way to bring the fight to a [illegible] end. Unless it is possible to [illegible] a new agreement, there is no way [illegible] the fight to a close. The [illegible] of the Omaha roads are [illegible] to the Missouri River, and [illegible] the Missouri River roads [illegible] to the Missouri River, [illegible] Omaha roads are [illegible] to the Missouri River, [illegible] Omaha roads are [illegible] to the Missouri River, [illegible] Omaha roads are

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

PUBLISHED BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

Texas went 100 ducks in Chicago last week.

Georgetown College of Illinois will close for Washington today.

A cold wave threatens will terminate the history of the Chicago Driving Park.

Rumors Terry, dealer in seeds, New York, failed yesterday, with liabilities of $50,000 and assets of $5,000.

Last evening the City Council of Chicago met for the first time in the present quarters in the new City Hall.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of the election of Sir Sanmedrigo.

The Continental Hotel at Fargo, Dak., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, causing a loss of $75,000.

A fire at Millbank, Dak., yesterday destroyed a hotel and three business blocks, with a resulting loss of $150,000.

Last week's bank of clearings were $21,-[illegible] amounted to $480,000, against $630,000 for the corresponding week in 1895.

Five hundred hands at the Stanford (Tenn.) Lath Works struck yesterday on account of a cut of 15 per cent in wages.

A large number of decisions were filed yesterday to cases heard at the September term of the Illinois Supreme Court at Ottawa.

Joseph Tibbat, following up his unfortunate intimation of last week, refused yesterday to appoint a new receiver for the Wabash.

The Waukesha (Wis.) Woolen Mills were destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $75,000. Seventy-five employés are thrown out of work.

S. H. Black, Sheriffelect of Lamar County, Texas, was called to the door of his residence Sunday night by some unknown person and shot dead.

Queen Victoria has conferred upon Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, the order of the Grand Cross of Bath in recognition of his eminent public services.

Two of the sureties on Gov. Bulkley's bond are to be sued for $10,000, the amount of unpaid tax alleged to have been illegally restored by the late Council to Hawaii.

Baltimore & Ohio earnings during the last year were $19,430,807, and the addition to the surplus, after paying the usual annual dividend of 4 per cent, nearly $1,000,000.

A new combination route from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis has been opened by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in conjunction with the Chicago & Mississippi.

Cuba has arranged for English and American vessels to run the French blockade of Puerto. The Chinese army now in Corea has arrived at Ping Yang. German officers, and fully 5,000 men are expected.

James Corbett was arrested in this city yesterday on suspicion of complicity in the recent murder at Doughboro. Mrs. Dunlow, the victim of the tragedy, will be buried today. Her husband, whom the assistant did his best to dispose of, is still living and has received several of examinations.

The assessors of the Swiss confederation—Switzerland, Germany and Austria—have been dropped on the strength of the defendant's objection that they were not impartial judges and could not, therefore, sit in this. A similar objection was urged against Gen. Schobelt, but was overruled.

Before the labor Cabinet-meeting this afternoon Governor Cooper will present to Cleveland's Secretary of State, for which the lobby Republicans are to give the Presidentelect a receipt in full for all demands. The name cannot possibly be given out since Sir John Kelly is the New York Cabinet-maker.

William D. Peck of Kingston, N. Y., a dealer in furniture and one of the Democratic Electors in the Empire State, made an assignment yesterday, giving seven preferences. A $10,000 judgment in favor of the Ulster County Bank forced the assignment. The business debts's liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

A report of depression has reached the Democratic leaders at Washington since they have begun to realize that a Republican Senate stands between Cleveland and a Democratic House. Republican Senators are in Washington and their majority can be electrically called upon, and is likely to prove a very large stumbling-block in the way of Cleveland's administration.

The Chicago street railway men's meeting yesterday and other more active, while prices were quiet, with little change. Sugar declined 1-16 Saturday, gain closed 1-4 more higher, and sugar unchanged, closed 1-4 over week ago 3-4; cents lower, and St. was higher, ran steady, being firmer, and

Cleveland's next issue: "The vote began to November until six, some of them being stolen out."

Governor National convention of railroad began to session at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, to protest object being the formation of a National league of representatives of the seven interests for their united good. Ex-Senator Dorsey, now of New Mexico, was one of the delegates. Favorable addresses were made by Baron Hirsch, Gov. Culberson, and Gen. W. C. Hudson.

Ex-Governor Smith of Maryland is in receipt of letters from white employers of colored laborers in the South which represent the colored people as in fear of retaliation soon after Cleveland is inaugurated. The effect of a Democratic victory on their fortunes is to be counted by the white men of the South, to be something to the last degree, and is likely to lead at any moment to an endless or even violent movement which it would be difficult to control.

A blaze has been fired up at Springfield, Ill., on the basis of John M. Palmer for a seat in Cleveland's Cabinet and Congressman Springer for a seat in the Senate. Gov. Black is to be dressed of if the Democratic House can be induced to name Congressman Cowan and award the place to his late competitor in the Fifteenth District. It is said Palmer and Springer have a perfect understanding, and have carefully refrained from admitting Mr. Carter Harrison to the partnership.

Wm. Lorimer, former editor of the Chicago Union, in an interview printed elsewhere, regards Cleveland's election as "a return to the boys in blue and the restoration of the grands to grog," asserts that "it rings Lincoln out as a traitor and rings Jeff Davis in as a patriot," and announces the Southern program after his view: "We propose to make the name of Lincoln and its teachings a stench in the nostrils of mankind. We propose to revolutionize the Government and model after that of Jeff Davis."

Peter L. Lorenz and John Fleming of "Fast Mail" fame have been pardoned by the President after having served four months of their one-year term in the Cook County Jail. The people in this part of the country would like very much to know on what grounds President Arthur has extended executive clemency to these men, who probably did more to demoralize the Western public than any criminals who have been brought to justice in ten years. The Pinkerton men other have been entertained as to the merits of the case or is eligibility to different to the demands of justice.

Across the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court filed yesterday at Ottawa was one in the case of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Company vs. The Chicago & Evanston, the new road which has been making trouble at entrance into the city. The case in question is one which grew out of the condemnation proceedings of the Chicago & Evanston. The Supreme Court reverses the decision of the lower court and remands the case to the ground of certain errors in the instructions. As a result, the condemnation proceedings will have to be tried over again, which will operate to delay the Chicago & Evanston in erecting the river and reaching the West Side depot.

Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons last evening that the Government desired to pass the Franchise bill at once, but that it would not enter into any understanding with the Opposition unless it received adequate assurance that the bill would be passed without delay. With this assurance it was ready to make the main provisions of a draft of the Redistribution bill the subject of a friendly communication, or it was prepared to introduce the later into the House of Commons forthwith and push it promptly as possible. The Tories shamefacedly the proposal as an obvious endeavor of evasion on the part of the Liberal Government. The whole subject will be considered at the Conservative caucus today.

Public arguments will be made before Judge Blodgett today in the matter of the litigation between the Chicago University and the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Statistician Carmody Bishop, to whom the case was referred to ascertain the facts, filed his report yesterday, showing that the university is placing under a total indebtedness of $900,000, most of which is held by the insurance company. The principal bone of contention for the court to determine ascertain the trustees had the power to incumber the university property by mortgage or trust deed, and whether a court of chancery would not take cognizance of the case and decree that the company was bound to refund the money it had received and actually used, even though the trustees, in executing the trust deed, had exceeded their powers.

PARTITION OF THE SPOILS.

The Democratic newspapers, within twenty-four hours after Cleveland's election to have ascertained, have begun to dispute about the "recognition" of certain elements which contributed to his success. The World served notice at once upon the "independent Republicans" that, as they supported Cleveland for the sake of principle and not for the sake of office, and avowedly with the purpose of rebuking their own party in order to purify it, they could consistently expect to be "recognized," which is a euphonious way of saying that they must have an office. Thereupon the Herald protests in terse sentences to excite attention. This is the beginning of what will probably be a very pretty fight among "the very bravest and very bravest" armed men before Cleveland shall become comfortably enamored in the Presidential chair.

The first point made by the Herald is that "it is not polite to shove a man out of the front door before he has even asked to enter the house." This point will probably not make any great impression for two reasons: First, the magazine will probably not wait to be asked in; and, secondly, the Democrats are not in the habit of standing on ceremony, and will not hesitate to tell the magazine they are not wanted when it comes to a distribution of the offices.

The Herald's second point, though scarcely go stronger in appealing to the Democratic sense of propriety, is a more serious threat at the Democratic outlook. It insists that the positive taken by the World, which seems to speak for the Democratic machine, would indicate that the Democrats, unlike the Independents, supported Cleveland, not for the sake of principle, but for the sake of office. The Herald declines to have exhibits the World will attack him. Probably it will. In all events the practical politicians of the party will attach it and the real business will insist upon it. The time for talking about "principle" has passed; that was all very well during the campaign, but now that the Democrats have won the victory they want the loot. It does not matter to them that Cleveland's election was merely a "search," or that it was achieved by accident of a dozen trifling circumstances over which they had no control; the opportunity is theirs, and they propose to improve it.

But the Herald's third point has a deeper significance than the others. Here it is:

> The question is not at all as the World puts it, "Is it not evident that Democrats ought to recognize the Independents, if a majority of the Independents, as is claimed, helped to elect Democrats?" The real question is whether the party of the Independents can be recognized without the party of the Democrats getting into the saddle, and whether the Democratic party can be recognized without the Democratic party being entirely overthrown as a party.

If the above paragraph has not something of it it seems that the Democratic party has not within itself the proper material for administering the Government successfully and that Gov. Cleveland will make a dismal failure as President if he shall rely exclusively upon Democratic counsel and Democratic appointments. There are other ways than by a frequently newspaper to advise to the Democratic party immediately after a Democratic victory, and the most effective thing about them is that they are true. Perhaps the Herald's words indicate the position of the Independents. It may be that they intend to demand "recognition," not on account of the services they have rendered, but because Cleveland cannot find within the ranks of his own party the natural necessary for a safe and successful administration of the Government. The Republican journal pending the campaign over and a more telling thing about the Democratic party's capacity for conducting affairs.

THE HEAT MAKES MONEY.

The National Convention held in this city last week by the anti-Socialists of the United States and the convention of machinists now in session in St. Louis have given the public a new idea of the real importance of the production of coal in this country. In the address before the Chicago convention Dr. Loring gave some figures which, had all the interest of news to most of us. Most, indeed, was the most important of all the products of the country—greater than corn, or wheat, or hay, dairy products, or cotton. Coal, then, is King. The value of the coal, iron, and other products of animals slaughtered in this country in 1895 was not less than $900,000,000. Wool of the Shearings alone there are 61,000,000 cattle, and their estimated value is $900,000,000. The output of the earth annual is evident from the statement of 1,000 delegates at the convening in St. Louis. The anti-Socialist represents in the United States at least an investment of $1,500,000,000 in railroads alone. Were to this is added the value of the lands, buildings, and equipments, and on top of that are piled the values in the dependent industries from refrigerator cars and packing-rooms to barber-shops, the total will easily reach far some greater than those which can be aggregated by any other talisman.

The modern tendency to centralization and the use of the corporation for the management of vast affairs are more evident in the production of coal than in any other branch directly connected with the soil. The two great corporations of which we speak are all dozens of this. The rapid transfer of the mastery of the West to the hands of great companies is another proof of the statement. The formation of cattle-trusts or cattle-growers' associations in every Western State and Territory is another. The producers of meat are uniting themselves for the exchange of views and protection against fairies and plagues not such, but for bringing the animals to breed and for securing the attention of the Government to their demands. For instance, the ranchmen of the West want a National cattle-drive from there north to the Northern Pacific or further. For this purpose they ask a strip of land ten miles wide through all the States and Territories from Texas up. This scheme will come before Congress and the State Legislatures with all the powerful backing which can be given by an association which includes among its members other associations representing $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 each. Railway rates are one of the grievances of the cattlemen, and they intend, if it will, to try the power of a combination of producers against a combination of railroads.

The advertisement in Sunday's Tribune of a Chicago packing company offering to supply "the people" with beef for 6 to 12 cents a pound illustrates another side of the tendency of the meat trade to pass into the hands of combinations. Business in London are struggling against the competition of corporations which ship thousands of carcasses of sheep to London and sell them there at a penny a pound at a profit. Business in American cities are encountering the competition of wealthy and powerful corporations which kill horses at Kansas City and Omaha and sell the meat at retail in Boston, New York, New Haven, and other places large and small. The result of the appearance of the corporation and the association in the fields where once only private enterprise, and that of a rather humble sort, held sway, is, that the superior economies and the better tools and methods possible to those who have unlimited means are conquering most. From the ranch to the hotel-dining-hall machinery is consolidation, and concentration, and consolidation is or tie in favor of cheaper meat. Cities of eight hundred years, which has been the one article of food to resist the forward tendency of prices, is now seen about to take its turn with lower prices.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE CHANGES.

One of the most interesting questions growing out of the election of Gov. Cleveland to the what extent will the working forces of the Government be changed? The present civil service, including the leading officeholders and referring to the case of Government employés, is a survival of the fittest in an evolution covering a period of twenty-four years. There have been changes of administration, new Cabinets have been called to power, and the desirable offices like Postmaster, Collector, Chief of Bureau, etc., have been transferred from time to time from one incumbent to another. But the subordinates and experts of the service have been retained in all cases where their fitness and stability have become established, and the consequence have been wonderful. The honesty and efficiency of the civil service have been developed to a degree of excellence which would have been impossible under a frequent change of parties and the tendency to reward party services with Government patronage. If the Democrats make a clean sweep of the Government employés on party grounds, the country will lose all the benefit of the accumulated experience of twenty-four years, and with the very best intentions it will take the Democratic fully as long to establish a new civil service which will subject the newcomers, distribute the spoils, maintain the stability, and confirm the other details of the Government business with equal dispatch, thoroughness, and integrity.

Mr. Theron R. Bliss, the President of the Civil-Service Commission, is disposed to take the most hopeful view of the situation. Interviewed by the Tribune, he said: "I do not believe that Gov. Cleveland is a reformer who will not have some regard for the public interest. He will not be able to keep in his cabinets of Cleveland's personal friends; but, even if it be selected that Cleveland himself shall be inclined to the maintenance a revolution of the civil service on party grounds, that fact is no guarantee that the experienced and faithful employés will be retained. Cleveland, as President, will be compelled to appoint Democrats as heads of departments, as Postmasters, as Collectors, etc. That is not only expected by his party, but sanctioned by the people. But the heads of departments, the Postmasters, the Collectors, etc., have control of their subordinates. The Democratic politicians who shall come into the chief offices as a reward for their party services will have their own followers, and naturally, and friends to reward for the services they have contributed. The new Cleveland has become so accustomed whatever upon reformers, the Postmasters merely appoint the chiefs, the chiefs will consult the interests of their party, their own individual qualities, and the wishes of friends who have helped them to their offices by making places for the party workers. Gov. Cleveland, also, he becomes President, will display an amount of ability and courage not given to ordinary mortals if he shall destroy the power to remove the natural order of things.

There is probably no way to keep out of office the horde of "very hungry and very thirsty men" who have rushed at them long years for Government pay. The men who have learned how to keep the Government records, how to conduct the exchange of moneys by postal machinery, how to distribute the mails, how to carry the letters on their particular routes to the satisfaction of the public, will be compelled to give way sooner or later—sooner, no doubt—to men who are inexperienced at the best, and who, in very many instances, will prove to be incompetent and dishonest. When these changes shall have been actually made, and a hundred letters shall disappear from the mails where one now disappears, and a hundred dollars shall be stolen or lost where one is now sacrificed to inexperience or dishonesty, the inclination of this country, both Republicans and Democrats, who have contributed to Cleveland's election will begin to regret it. Work never may be done during the four years' term of power which the Democrats have secured, even if they attempt no reversal of Republican policy, and the country will be disgusted with the inevitable results of a revolution of the civil service long before the Democratic leaders, even with the most patriotic purposes, shall be able to establish a new working force with the same efficiency and integrity the present working force has demonstrated.

THE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

Mr. E. G. Cox, of Texas, a member of the Republican National Executive Committee, has presented through the columns of The Tribune his views on the conduct of the Presidential campaign and the causes which led to Mr. Bryan's defeat, and they are worthy of careful consideration, for the reason not only that Mr. Cortelyou has been in a position commanding a clear outlook over the field, but also because he is a man of large political experience and a very successful observer.

The first and prime factor in his defeat is the Gold South, with its five states Alabama and its successful methods of wiping out their former Republican majorities. Mr. Cortelyou has been in that section since the election, and he gives an explanation of methods which reflect the gentlemanly of the citizens. Southern and the policy they are determined to inaugurate. They declare, and with right, that they won the victory, and that as they constitute three-fourths of the party they are not going to be dominated by the minority contingents. They do not hesitate to declare that the South is in power, that the North will be subservient, and the South will demand and obtain establishment by the house in the shape of the payment of Southern claims, of pensions for the Confederate veterans, of indemnity for the loss of its property and so forth. In other words, the South is in the saddle and will ignore Washington and spring fully prepared to take the reins of power into its own hands and indemnify itself for all it loses during the War. Will Grover Cleveland be able to resist the demands? Will the southerners be able to check the aggressiveness and refuse the audacious demands of the Gold-Bugites? Will the tail wag the dog? There have been few other Democratic Presidents than Cleveland, but there has never been one yet who was not the tool and slave of the South. Is one of its question Cleveland declared that he was to resist the above the origin of its power. Is the South to be more of the Democratic success, or the party the slave of? The Grover Cleveland, admitting that he may have the best intentions in the world, must the west of the Southern or other Democrats? We shall see.

The second cause assigned by Mr. Cortelyou is the unpromising defection, though it was hardly to be set down as a direct element of defeat, since the defection was overcome by gains from other sources. It is not likely that the Democratic Executive are disposed to concede to the magnesium any credit for the victory they have won. Indeed, calling the victory have served upon them to the effect that nothing is the force of the nation's debt to the services rendered. This of course will be a disagreeable item, for in the first place their part of the campaign was based upon such exalted moral ideas and was so thoroughly saturated with principle that it would be as hard to assume that they worked for any other reward than that which grows out of the practice of virtue for virtue's sake; and, secondly, as they are the very ones to do to others of the Republican party, gift-edged and bound in morocco, but no Republican has the audacity who voted for Bryan, and self-appointed committees of the act of the occasion, naturally they could not accept offices in the Democratic service even if they had the chance.

The third cause of defeat was the action of the Prohibitionists, upon which Mr. Cortelyou does not dwell, though it was the most direct of all. In the Prohibition campaign hysteria and credulity joined hands to call the Republican party. Water on the brain united the vote of the Prohibitionists, and in voting to defeat the Republicans they were not aware that they were committing suicide. They have helped to give the Republicans a victory, and they have made an end of temperance legislation successfully by bringing the two party into power. It is probable before a year is over that they will be ready to turn and rend themselves for their stupidity or to visit the Democratic St. John, whom they so blindly labored into the field. Of all mysterious things in the campaign of '96 the most mysterious will always be the incomprehensible with which the Prohibitionists worked to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. Cortelyou naturally neglected to mention the fourth cause of defeat, which was the fear of the business men that the election of Bryan would mean a period of enforced idleness, with the mills closed and the factories silent. The employees have already practically voted for a small slice of something, and have been cajoled by the Democrats that titles to plunge in extravagant and that nothing can be expected by the gentlemen who put their names in the middle, of trifling with great sales to their high-sounding professions, and definitely expressing their determination not to touch the party of high money ideas by electing them any reward for their unerring devotion to principle.

The Democratic sins are hanging round in a hungry way, ready to pounce upon any crumbs that may happen to fall from the table, but as yet the Southern, while profoundly grateful to them for their duty work, manifest no intention of letting them in when the plunder is divided. The outlook for a lot of spoilsmen. We can understand why they do not like to grieve those under proscription by any act which would even hint at paying them for their services in the cause of high morality, but the Prohibitionists did have some service and are not averse to being rewarded. We can imagine that Carl Schurz might be stricken to the very soul by even an allusion to a Cabinet or diplomatic office as wages for the work, but is nothing to be done for the Prohibitionists? Are Dr. John, and Daniel, and Eddie to be left outside the lamplighting-room, trying to hear body and soul together on water gruel, while the Democrats are stuffing themselves with pie inside? Are these gentlemen, who not only helped turn in the rout of the Republicans but committed blackest treasonable to show their love for Cleveland, to be cast away empty? Are these much-maligned fellows who showed the victims into the bunkhouses to have no part in the privileges forced from the victims?

Alas! we fear not. There is not quite fear enough to go round among the Southern, while appetites are whetted by a twenty-four years' fast. Mr. Cortelyou himself did have an "very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty" congressman for plunder and spoils. Gov. Hoke Smith, of the Democratic Convention, in the agony of its soul, declared that he and his party were "hungry unto death," and the heathen quotation chained him to the altar. The rush has already begun, though the plunder cannot be divided for some by four months yet. There is not a committee of the elective patronage in the line, but a dozen seek for the chance with others to run the situation. The chiefs bring an army behind, their accomplice purpose ever behind for the moment, but a trusty guard was ordered to stay at the chiefs and give the country a hearing that they cannot have and can. The grand army has passed and marched majestic through the arch, and upon and it stands, when they trudged home to rest without seeing this or two of their marching men. The aggressive gentlemen of the

Some food in the airpost statement of the quotation agreement by the capital contracts on the face of the coupon sheet and the many congress.

Cooking as a Science.

The Brooklyn Times is here printed Cooking; but be urged to be conditioned by them. He had stayed himself out as a Republican. He endorsed the services to the Democrats to help stand out State.

Mr. Cooking ought to be an expert in fact from Democratic frauds, as appears from the following passages of the speech of 1876 on the election here:

> In this case [1868] in the State of New York the democratic majority in the city of New York was [illegible] and was a National contest. Many thousand naturalized persons voted there—persons who had been brought over in the steerage of emigrant ships, and who had been naturalized through some of the most corrupt courts that ever existed, the very moment they came off the ship and got a certificate.
>
> Repeating, upon one ticket, [illegible] and false counting, changed [illegible] in the county [illegible] and the majority of the State of New York was cast in favor of the Democratic candidates by [illegible] on account of [illegible] perpetrated in that city.
>
> Writing and unnecessary swearing from the [illegible] and [illegible] have carried [illegible] in the United States. The frauds and [illegible] in the city of New York and Brooklyn exceeded one hundred thousand votes.
>
> The act of 1872 was to prevent such frauds, by the [illegible] of the Democratic party and the [illegible] of the Democratic party in the city of New York and Brooklyn.
>
> These proceedings were in behalf of New York. Now, the town was a good Democratic, and the Senator from Delaware was opposed to conference through United States laws with the corruptionists of foreign-born voters.
>
> Mr. S. V. Chenoweth is Powell's opponent in New York. He is not, as Powell was, a lawyer who made gigantic contracts. He is the [illegible] man. He was a [illegible] of our [illegible] Democratic [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The British Tories Hesitant Over the Offer of Compromise by Gladstone.

They Regard It as a Confession of Weakness on the Part of the Government.

Fabian Gunshots at Paris—The Iron Duke Issued—Progress of the War in China.

THE CABLE LETTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

(Speech at the Haymarket).

(Speech at the Standard).

(Speech at the Liberal Club).

(Speech at the Liberal Club).

(Speech at the Liberal Club

THE CHICAGO & EVANSTON

Recent Decisions of the State Supreme Court in Matters Affecting It.

Condemnation Proceedings by Which Its Operations May Be Delayed Somewhat.

The Council Ordinance, However, Sustained in Its Main Points—What the Decision Is.

There was filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa the decision of the court in the recent case of the Chicago & Evanston vs. the Chicago & Evanston.

Soon after the passage by the Council of the ordinance giving the Chicago & Evanston a right of way across the north branch in connection with the tracks on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, considerable proceedings were begun by the road against certain property owned by the Northwestern Gas-light & Coke Company, which lies on the north bank of the river between Chicago and Evanston. A number of suits were brought in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the Chicago & Evanston was compelled to pay large sums of money to the gas company before it could secure the right of way. The case involving the amount of damages to be awarded was finally appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision rendered yesterday is the result of that appeal. The case was argued at length, and has been under consideration for some weeks, in view of the importance of the decision to the Chicago & Evanston, the right of the city council to grant franchises, and the rights of property owners. The decision of the Supreme Court is very long, and fills many pages of the printed volumes of the reports. It reviews the case at length, and sustains the ordinance in its main points, but reverses the decision of the Circuit Court in regard to the amount of damages to be awarded the gas company. The Supreme Court holds that the Chicago & Evanston has the right to condemn the property owned by the Northwestern Gas-light & Coke Company, which lies on the north bank of the river between Chicago and Evanston, and that the ordinance of the Council is sufficient authority for the condemnation proceedings. The Court also holds that the Chicago & Evanston has the right to cross the river at the point selected, and that the ordinance is sufficient authority for the proceedings. The Court holds that the Chicago & Evanston has the right to condemn the property of the gas company

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Physician Not Accidentally Blown Out His Second-Story Window.

Death of a Well-Known Homestead Captain at Forest, Ind.—A Doctor's Pets.

A Rabbi Takes Office's Fatal Blunder Against Litigation at Indianapolis.

ILLINOIS.

[Special to The Tribune.]

[Special to The Tribune.]

[Special to The Tribune.]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Lawrence Barrett is stopping at the Pacific.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman of the United States Geological Survey registered at the Palmer yesterday.

Congressmen S. S. Hin, Monet Morris, Gen. Cox, J. Sanderson, C. C. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Lamb, Madison, Ohio, are at the Pacific.

Congressmen-elect Ralph Plumb, Streator, Ill.; D. D. Mattis, the new-elect Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, and Hale Johnson, Assistant Secretary Springfield, are at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

Theodore Stone, a member of the Board of Trade of this city, is being urged by his friends for Collector of Internal Revenue in this district under the new administration.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Aleman, optician, Chestnut building, was at 8 o'clock: 7 a. m., 28° above zero; 9 a. m., 27°; 12 m., 27°; 3 p. m., 27°; 6 p. m., 27°; 9 p. m., 27°; 12 p. m., 27°; 3 a. m., 26°; 6 a. m., 26°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.01; 2 p. m., 29.96.

Mr. Henry P. Dodson, baker of the orthodox Methodist Church, Madison street and Ashland avenue, while driving to the church, noticed at the corner of Twenty-second and Wabash avenue with a horse attached to a buggy, and that horse, on sight, breaking his right leg above the ankle.

The Lake Michigan & Mississippi River Canal Improvement Commission will hold a meeting this morning at 11 o'clock in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Members of Congress and others interested in the improvement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are expected to attend.

James Connell, who is at the hospital with a broken leg from that he attempted fighting outdoor theater night, but with a friend instead against a crowd, and an unknown assailant cut him into the knee, is not expected to recover.

Julius Miller fell from the second story of Bryant's new building, on Madison between Madison and Washington streets, where he was employed, and broke his right arm. Dennis Smith, janitor of the Central Building, fell from a third-story window into the court-yard, striking on his head and right leg and arm. He was removed to the home of Dr. Alexander.

About twenty-five soldiers' Canadians and of the Pacific last night for the purpose of organizing an association to further their interests in a general way in Chicago. E. L. Chamberlain, John Jennings, C. C. Murray, J. W. Campbell, and J. S. Brown were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and by-laws and report at Tuesday evening's meeting, when another meeting is to be held.

An unknown man visited a room at the southeast corner of Van Buren and Clark streets Sunday night, and was found in the morning from loss of blood. He had opened an artery in his arm. He was taken to the County Hospital. The man's name is supposed to be Joseph Prather. It is said that a physician who was asked to set a broken arm for the man refused after learning possession of money. The police are trying to find out who the physician was.

The Illinois Home Missionary Society will convene. The Rev. James Coughlin, Bay Settlement, reported that three conference work had been done by the society during the month, seven new had been opened and increase of the Archdeacon will grow to the dimensions of a conference. The new Mexico mission will be given out to the conference next year. Rev. Dr. Haven, secretary of the Church Extension Society, and Rev. Dr. Hamilton, secretary of the Missionary Society, will be present.

State's Attorney Luther Laflin Mills and Assistant State's Attorney Longenecker have formed a partnership, the new law firm to be known as Mills & Laflin. They intend to engage in a general practice, and an interest of their clientage will probably be secured. Mr. Mills will continue to occupy his present office in the County Building, and Mr. Laflin will be established in the Chamber of Commerce.

The will of the late Mrs. Cornelia Cole was admitted to probate yesterday. Its real and personal assets are stated at $40,000, the real estate being worth $30,000. The entire property is divided among the four children of the deceased, who are Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder, Mrs. L. Dewey Cole, Charles D. Cole, Henry W. Cole, and Frank L. Cole. Mrs. Goulder is appointed executrix, and Charles D. Cole executor of the will. The deceased's two executors, William B. Keene and Frank L. Cole, are appointed guardians.

A joint meeting was held of the Chicago and the Lake Commissioners of Michigan Monument, appointed to prepare for the centennial celebration in 1887, it being intended to hold a series of festivities on the occasion of which the Chicago Commissioners propose that there shall be a land parade of the militia of the States, which shall be reviewed by the President of the United States. The Chicago Commissioners will also propose that there shall be a naval review of the fleet of vessels that will be present in the harbor on the occasion, and that the Government shall erect a suitable monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne, to be placed in the vicinity of Fort Wayne. The Michigan Commissioners will oppose the latter proposition, and will urge that the money be appropriated for the erection of a monument to the memory of Father Marquette, who founded the first settlement in the State of Michigan at Sault Ste. Marie. The Commissioners will meet again on the 27th inst.

Henry C. Walker, a young attorney, whose principal business is the collection of bad debts, was on trial before Judge Tuley yesterday on the charge of perjury. It appears that he undertook to collect a certain judgment against Peter Peterson, and in order to collect a certain judgment against Peter Peterson made affidavit that Peterson had no property subject to execution. Peterson, however, swore that Walker knew that he had property subject to execution, and that Walker had agreed to collect the judgment on condition that he should receive one-half of the amount collected. Walker's counsel claimed that the affidavit was made in good faith, and that Peterson had no property subject to execution. The jury, after being out all night, returned a verdict of guilty.

Every night after the performance of Booth's Theater Lucy Evans, the treasurer, has been accustomed to carry the receipts of the evening to the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's Bank in the city. This morning, however, Miss Evans, who is delighted to forward a message for cutting Mr. Evans last Sunday night, will take Colonel Booth's place, and will be accompanied by a policeman. The latter will be detailed by Chief Hubbard.

Yesterday morning Frank L. Hurley and John Dunphy, the burglars who were convicted last fall of using the United States mails for obtaining property, were sentenced by Judge Gresham, both to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The prisoners arrived here from Quincy and the formal papers necessary to the discharge of the latter were made out by the clerk. After the necessary legal papers were signed, which was done by Judge Gresham, and by consent of the District Attorney, Dunphy was released from custody, and Hurley was taken to the penitentiary.

Mary Ann Hall, who was arrested on the charge of having murdered her husband, Thomas Hall, by administering poison to him, was examined before Justice Summers yesterday afternoon. The evidence showed that the deceased had been in the habit of drinking to excess, and that he had been drinking heavily on the day of his death. The jury, after being out about an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal.

Mrs.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Council Starts for the Final Time in Its New Quarters.

The Aldermen Pleased with Their Surroundings—Corporation Counsel's Opinion on Sidewalks.

Interior Selection Appeals for Water-Enclosures Going at the Lobby.

THE COUNCIL.

THE CLERK.

THE CHAMBERS.

THE LOBBY.

MURDERED BY HER VALET.

A Wealthy and Beautiful Lady Meets a Terrible Death.

THE ROAD SOUTH.

Cleveland Elected by Southern Fraud and Corruption.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Mayor's Brother-in-Law and Others on Trial for Alleged Registration Frauds.

The Official Count Continues to Declare Judge Logan Unquestionably Defeated—The Work Not Ended.

FALSE REGISTRATION.

THE COURTS.

LAKE MARINE.

A Severe Northerly Gale Threatens to Wind Up Navigation and Destroy Vessels.

Burning of the Tug Favorite at Outside—The Schooner Harvey Hazel on the Beach.

CHICAGO.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE COURTS.

THE SECOND.

BUSINESS.

Head of the Active Stocks Advance, but Union Pacific and Western Union Decline.

The Grain Markets Weaker, with Most Delivery—Corn Leads for Recorder Salisbury Out.

Petroleum Quiet and Steadier, but Closed Same—Sugar Firm.

MONETARY.

[Meetings of the principal offices of the Central Union yesterday and a week ago were:]

	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.
New York		
Boston		
Chicago		
St. Louis		
Cincinnati		
New Orleans		
Philadelphia		

Totals, $[illegible] to $[illegible]

[New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:]

Chicago, 50c premium.
Boston, 15@20c premium.
St. Louis, 50@75c premium.
Cincinnati, 50@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

There was very little of interest to the financial community in this city yesterday. The open-air concert was about as brilliant, and the interest was only fair. The actors for encore from the country were small, the encore song meets as large as the attendance. Exchange was dull during the day at 50c premium, but closed weak. Considerable attention was directed to the resolution of officers in London, where money was expected to be rather stringent. If that is the fact, it appears not to affect confidence here, for there is a vast amount of idle capital in that city. The arrival here for foreign bills were not unusual to this city yesterday, the quotations being as follows:

	Bankers' sterling, sight.	Commercial.

The demand for investment securities was fair. Among the sales over the counter were $5,000 United States 4s (regular) at 121, $1,000 United States 4s (coupon) at 121½, $5,000 City Railway 6-per-cents at 91½, $2,000 Fort Wayne 7-per-cents at 120, and $5,000 Board of Trade 6s at 97½, at the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $5,000 Atchison 7-per-cent bonds at 97½, $1,000 at 97¾, $5,000 Atchison 6s at 97½, $1,000 at 97¾, $5,000 Kansas Pacific 6s at 97 ex-int., $5,000 Peoria (Decatur Division) 6s at 91½, $5,000 at 91¾, $5,000 Lake Shores 6s at 107½, 100 shares of Alabama stock at 71½ (sold 30, and 100 at 71¾ ex-div. 3).

The following were the selling prices at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 97,170 shares. There was a strong current testimony to the (in general), but the rich men had other way were Western Union and Union Pacific. The movements in that stock was a topic actor of these stocks. It is asserted that he has got rid of 25,000 to 30,000 of Union Pacific stocks a few days. Prices fluctuated 6,000 shares yesterday, but it is thought that this was a move tried to counteract the fact that there were rumors of long sales. They will keep declines, and it is thought that they were acting for the shorts. The appointment of the Presidential question certainly had a good effect on the market, and the shorts in the Lowe-Gould stocks on Saturday largely, the very few people consider the alleged reduction of freight rates anything but a farce. Efforts are still being made to consolidate the general interests the New York Central and Wabash Roads, but the prospects are not the best. The Pennsylvania Road will not run through passenger cards, because that road discriminates in that business, which is evidence of greater importance. There has been more factors and even a talk of the Grand Trunk to the Union Pacific, but it was stated yesterday that under the lot the latest report made any consolidation that would in general comparison to note. Canadian's report about Texas Pacific has that block not made an agreement with the bondholders by which they are to form a corporation in the State of Missouri, and the interest is to be paid in full. The earnings of the Cincinnati Road for the second week of November fell off $[illegible]. It is asserted that the net earnings of the company were less in October than in August or September.

The New York Financial Chronicle, which has long taken the view that the amount of gold in the country is much overestimated by the Government officials, reproduces the following figures from recent reports: Gold in the Treasury, last certificates, Nov. 1, 1884, $[illegible]; Gold in circulation, Nov. 1, 1884, $[illegible]; Gold in National banks, including certificates, Nov. 1, 1884, $[illegible]; Gold in State banks, including certificates, Nov. 1, 1884, $[illegible]; Gold, Oct. 31, 1884, $[illegible]; Gold, Oct. 31, 1883, $[illegible]; Gold in State banks, including certificates, Nov. 1, 1883, $[illegible]; Gold in National banks, including certificates, Nov. 1, 1883, $[illegible]; Gold in circulation, Nov. 1, 1883, $[illegible]; Gold in the Treasury, last certificates, Nov. 1, 1883, $[illegible]. Thus the total of gold in circulation has increased $[illegible] during the year, but according to this Treasury statement the amount in vaults has fallen off over $[illegible]. This is, as the Chronicle points out, in a time of great depression when it would seem as if the old hoardings would be supplied in a considerable extent, though the force of necessity and when the notes circulation is at a maximum. These facts are in their way perhaps an argument against the assumption of the Government's estimates of the amount of gold in the country, but the Financial Chronicle has no fear of proving that much of the gold that has been handed hitherto in coin money has not amounted of the needs of its holders. All signs to the part of the country point to an increase of the hoarding and the Chronicle considers we have had to the fact to consider recent unusually economic the next step.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Herald evening editor says: Today the bulls and the bears of today's stock market reached the usual position that one can look to the advantage of either side in doubt. Every day events at the opening have taken a strong turn one way or the other, and the bulls and bears have had their share of victory. Yesterday the bulls were driven upon their knees and the early part of the day they had it all their own way, but this morning the bears were in the ascendant, and, commencing at 10 o'clock, they kept up a steady selling pressure, which carried prices down to the lowest point of the day, 1 o'clock, when the bulls began to cover their shorts, and the market closed strong at the best figures of the day. The bears had the best of the fight, but the bulls were not whipped, and will be back to-morrow morning to begin another battle. The bears are evidently of the opinion that the bulls have overdone the matter, and that the market is due for a decline, and they are making every effort to bring it about. The bulls, on the other hand, are confident that the market is in a healthy condition, and that the bears will be compelled to cover their shorts at higher prices. The bears have been pressing the market for the past week, and have succeeded in depressing prices about 1 per cent. The bulls have been standing from under, and have succeeded in preventing a decline of more than 1 per cent. The bears have been unable to break the market, and the bulls have been unable to advance it. The bears have been selling stocks which they have not got, and the bulls have been buying stocks which they have got